Individual-Managing Your Risk Training

BUPERS/NPC Safety
September 2016

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 3500.39C

- The Navy's governing instruction for Risk Management is OPNAVINST 3500.39C, *Operational Risk Management*

- The purpose of this instruction is to establish policy, guidelines, procedures, responsibilities, and to standardize operational risk management processes across the Navy and to establish the ORM training continuum.

- This instruction applies to all Navy activities, commands, personnel, and contractors under the direct supervision of government

DISCUSSION

- Risk is inherent in all tasks, training, missions, operations, and in personal activities no matter how routine on- or off-duty.

- The most common cause of task degradation, mission failure, or injury is human error.

- Risk Management reduces or offsets risks by identifying hazards and assessing and controlling the associated risks.

NAVY VISION

- The Navy’s vision is to develop an environment in which every Navy person is trained an motivated to personally manage risk in everything they do.

FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ORM

- Accept risk when benefits outweigh the cost
  - Balancing costs and benefits is a subjective process
  - Personnel with knowledge/experience must be engaged

- Accept no unnecessary risk
  - Any risk that will not contribute meaningfully to mission is unnecessary

- Anticipate and Manage risk by planning
  - Integrate RM at all levels as early as possible

- Make risk decisions at the appropriate level

THREE TYPES OF RISK ASSESSMENTS

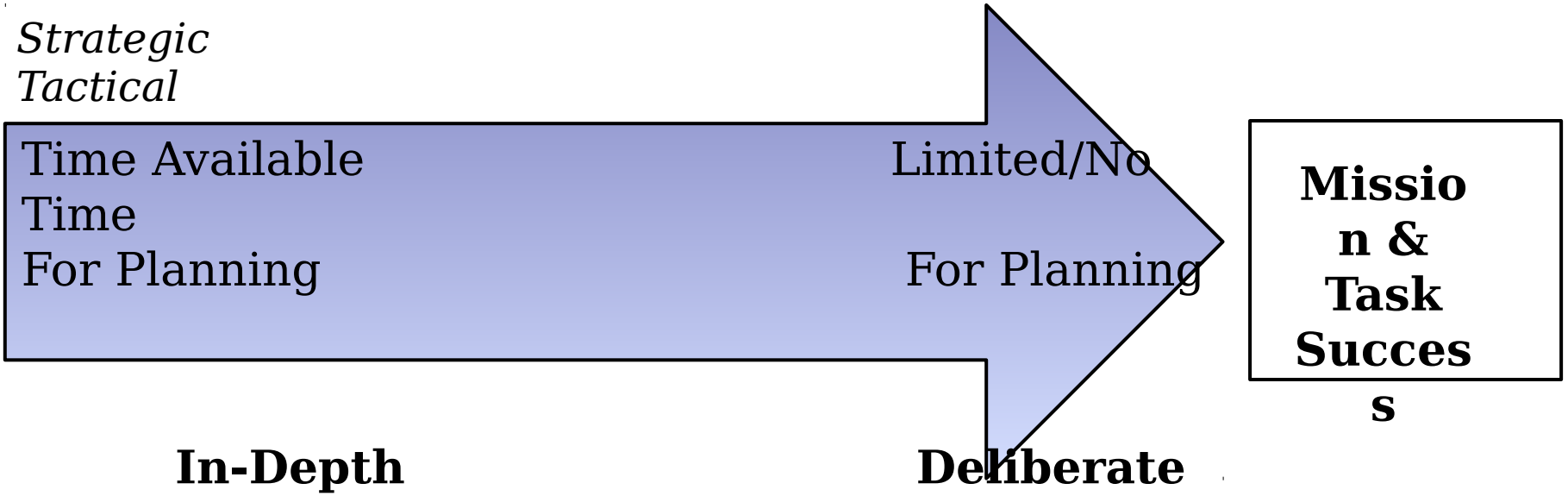
- In-Depth: When time is not a limiting factor and the correct controls are required for successful mission or task.

- Deliberate: This type of assessment refers to situations when there is ample time to apply the RM process to the detailed planning of a mission or task.

- Time Critical: This assessment is at the level which personnel operate on a daily basis both on- and off-duty. This level is at the point of execution of mission or task.

Relationship between ORM levels

Strategic
Tactical



In-Depth **Deliberate**

Time Critical

Charts/Flips
Ship/Aircraft (Systems Safety)
Instructions
Equipment Design
Formal Training

Operational Planning

Mission Briefs
CO Standing Orders
Safety Equipment

Team/Crew Mission Execution
Change Management (Mission/Crew Change)
Equipment Degradation

5 Steps to the ORM Process

1. Identify the Hazards-Condition that could cause injury, death, property damage, or mission failure

2. Assess the Hazards-Severity and Probability

3. Make Risk Decisions-Identify control options and make decision

4. Implement Controls-Make Implementation Clear, Who is Accountable, Provide Support

5. Supervise-Monitor actions, Review outcomes, Provide feedback

Your Role In Risk Management

1. Identify the Hazards to your mission or what you do off-duty.

2. Assess the Hazards to your mission, what is the probability and severity if not controlled?

3. Make Risk Decisions, what can you implement to reduce the chance of mission failure or risk to yourself?

4. Implement Controls, do the controls reduce the risk and can they be implemented?

5. Supervise and review the outcomes of your

Your Role In Risk Management

1. Risk management is a mindset whether you are doing something at home or at work there are hazards. Everyday we apply these risk management principles.

2. You apply risk management principles when you get behind the wheel of your vehicle. You identify hazards when you drive and try to avoid them.

3. Motorcycle riders apply risk management principles when they wear all of their protective equipment to prevent injury in the event of a mishap.

4. Boaters apply risk management when they ensure they have life jackets on board and make their children wear them.

Questions or Comments

For questions or comments concerning this training please contact:

BUPERS/NPC Safety Office
901-874-3405 or 901-874-2331
millbupersnpcsafetyw@navy.mil